ing dannes at this, they pursued their course and est be town of Lawrence a little before sundown on a streets were filled with people. The constitution ed by the bogus Topeks Convention was just being their and distributed. To this fact, it is probable, were indebted for the privilege of entering the town, appreach was probably unoserved, and they dove up into the centre of the place. In a moment they surrounded bysome four or five hundred men, all, and who appeared uneary and excited at their sudprearance. Upon inquiry they were shown to a public, where they were tool they could stay, and when got out of their carriage the aboditionists crowded d and wanted to know who they were, where they from, and what they wanted. These question inswered—they were from Lexington, Missouri, and add come into the Territory to see what all the fuss bout, and what was going on. They had not come and ed to pens the night in the town. The subject of grunifies immediately became the subject of confort, and a Mr. Holliday said he thought all the directions of the subject of confort, and a may laid how and shot him. Our friends asked what they intended ding, and what ther were exhount. The abolitionists answered that they were and aroused at the quirages which had been come, and the arrest of Branson. Toney said, at these were no laws in the Territory, that they are endered.

ken, but one thing is clear, that if Mr. Lightner cent two minutes later, he would never have seen norse again, as this they went to the meeting, but were too late at the resolutions read, nor could they find out their set. As far as they could gather, the object of the gappeared to be, to urge all the citizens of the to join the military companies which had been di, and to report themselves by 8 o'clock next morn-Several speeches were made, and all burdenel with of the border ruffinas. One person was called for, a mame they could not remember, and who in relevable had just come up from kansan, that he been sick on the way, (here he chuckled and ed is a knowing way, as much as to say he had sickness;) that he was sick at a certain house, is he would not name, as there were uples in the my who would report his remarks to the camp be-At that house, in this way, he said he had learned esigns of the pro-slavery army, as given by own men—they were going to burn Lawrence, et he men the chillars and sentinels of the enemy stationed, and told are succeeded in passing them. He did not know the orsign, and therefore rode up boldly, and without the sentence of the pro-slaven army is all only and therefore let him pass. He said he had been told he not cuter the camp of the enemy, but he had deterned to try it, and rode up to the camp, where he was when he would call a greenonen, and whom he eded in convincing that he was all right, by asking this question: "How many men have we here!"

when they were about.

Lawrence is beautifully situated in a valley, and is commanded by a range of hills on the southwest side, from whence it could easily be battered down by artillery without coming in range of ritiles shot. There is in the town a large atome house, three atories high, and one hundred by eighty feet equare. This building has been turned into a fart, and is the only defence of the place. There are no breastworks thrown up, nor trenches dug, as was first reported.

During the day of Tuesday, and before going to see the rebel abolation army at drill, our friends wen'to Lecompten. Here they found about three hundred men under the command of General Richardson, awaiting the orders of the Governor. Here, too, they met Colemap, who killed Dow, and who, as we have since learned, was on the day acquitted of all crime in that matter. They speak of him at a modest and gentelmanly man. Here, too, they met with General Stringfellow and his brother. Sheriff Jones, Colonel Isaacs. Captain Garrison, and others. On their way up to the town they met General Clark, indian agent for the Pottawattomic tribe, who told them that his life and property had been threatened by the abolitonize, that he had been forced to keep his house under guard, and had finally been compelled to send his famility out of the Territory. From Lecompton, our friends returned to Lawrence, and late in the evening went down to Blue Lacket's place, on the Wakarusa, where they met with Mesars, Janoes Hicklin, William ish, Colonel John Reed, Joseph Bir cland, L. A. Maclean, and others from Lafayette, and tolonel Chiles and A. Renwick from Jackson.

From Blue Jacket's they went to the carrier of the men were comfortably fixed, with plenty of provisions, and all were in high spirits and annous for the fray. The men were comfortably fixed, with plenty of provisions, and all were in high spirits and annous for the fray. The way and as bearing the unmistable ordinaces of true course. The American server of the true of fellows, and all bearing the

[From the Lexington Express, Dec. 8.]

LAWRESCE, Dec. 6, 1855.

To Cot. Day. A. Verten :—Our forces convened at Franklin and Lecompton are 1,200 pro-sisvery men, esger to demolish Lawrence, and are hardly restrained by Gov. Shannon, who is on the ground, and unless their arms and previsions are surrendered this svening, Lawrence is razed to the ground to morrow.

Fomeroy, D. Mott, and several other persons are under arrest in the pro-slavery camp. The pro-slavery party command's even pieces of artillety—six pounters. The probable force in Lawrence, from personal observation, numbers 5000—that is \$400 soldiers armed with 300 of Sharp's riflee, one-place of artillety cortain, and probably

Below we give a letter received by Colonel R. N. Smith, of this county, from Commissary General L. A. Maclean:—

Headquarters Camp of Waranusa. Dec. 5, 1855.
It is needless for me to give you half the camp rumors flying around. My own impression is that we will not fight, though if you ask me why. I could not tell; nor do I see how these men can be restrained. Our fire here is under four hundred. The enemy are well armed, fighting for their homes and altars, and will be a formen worthy of our steel. Should we cross swords there will be ad heart in Lafayette. We know all we have to meet; our spirits are good and buoyant. We have plenty of provisions. All the boys well.

A. A. MacLean.

A. A. MacLean.

A. MacLean.

Jos. C. Anderson Alid-ac Camp.

L. A. Maclean.

Jos. C. Anderson Alid-ac Camp.

L. A. Maclean.

Of Company (, composed chiefly of Lafayette bys, the following are the officers:—

Commissary General.

Of Company (, composed chiefly of Lafayette bys, the following are the officers:—

First Lieutenant.

Joseph Smith Second Lieutenant.

Joseph Smith Second Lieutenant.

Hill First Sergeant.

U. L. Boyce.

Second Sergeant.

Hill Third Sergeant.

F. Meyers.

Fourth Sergeant.

the murder of Lieutenant Grattan and his command, but that, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must have delivered to him those indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as also the murderers of Gibson.

After his departure from Fort Lamarie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the tort and asked leave to encamp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the fort dreased in full war costume, painted for their death song, and gave themselves up, or, to use their own expressive language. "threw their lives away for the good of the tribe." They were Red Leat and Long Chin, the two brothers of the Bear, or "Mattelowan," who was killed in the affair with Lieutenant Grattan, and "Spotted Tsit," a noted brave. At the same time, also, Red Piume and the Spotted Elk also came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their squaws, and were at one placed under guard. Afterwards they were all brought down to Fort Laweuworth, under the charge of Brevet Major Johnson, of the 6th Infantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these were lieut. W. D. Smith and Lieut. Gordon, the latter of whom only came as far as Fort Riley.

The general disposition of the Shux of the South Platte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this behalt certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sen in all five of the murderers, but one of them is too ill to be moved, whilst the other has fled the village. In regard to the person who killed Gibson, they have already sent out runners to bring him in, and he may be expected to be delivered up. The Sloux of the North Massouri are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be relewed in the spring. The tyoops in that quarter have for the present gove into winter quarters.

The position of the United States troops, as at present disposed in the horizon and one company of In

om hell, drunke.

Apprentices; that some one jackases, and some prices that some one jackases, and some is the thought the men of Lawrence of the thought the men of Lawrence on an advantage of the particle of the war, and and come to lawrence of the robe bearen grandiloquent, and a come to lawrence of the robe bearen grandiloquent, and a come to lawrence of the robe of the people at the meeting, it is proper to state that a number of persons were heard to say that the speaker was a d—d fool.

After the meeting adjourned, sleesers, Lurnick and lightner went round to the different stores, where they heard many discussions and conversations. There seemed to be but one sentiment prevailing—a determination to resist the laws of the ferritory.

During the night the town was in commotion. Men paraded the streets, and horsene were riding to and from all night. In the morning, at an early hour, the druns prairies and the troops commenced driling on the particular of the street of the street

have peace; that he was sent by their Great Father to fight them, but since he had killed the butte, is had pity on them. All the indians that have come to see him say they don't want to gith—they want to ite. He told them that "the could not fight men that didn't want to gith."

The Hight Houserable Imposter. A. P. Murry, alias the Baron De Pequy.

[From the St. Johns, (Canada News) Dec. 12.]

Since our hat impression the personse has been a prominent character in the public eye, and he has certainly succeeded in making himself fiamous for the hour. The account of his first detection we have already published. To make the narrative complete, which appeared in our impression, we may as well supply the ame which was omitted. It was to the Anghean Bahop of Montreal, to whem he took his forged letter of introduction purporting to be from Lord Ducle and which the Bishop at once detected to be an imposture. The detection being published inpoped his career in Montreal.

On the 5th, he disappeared from the Ottawa, the hotel at which he had resided in Montreal, with his wite. She, we may say, we have positive information, was married to him at Albany about a couple of months ago, he gained her affections in this way—the went to Albany, pretending to be a Methodist preacher. he made the acquaintance of a resident musister of that persuasion, and stated that he was going to lowa city, to collect a debt due him there for £700, money lent to an inhabitant of that city while in Scottland that hejads each in his publit, as yellow the soft of the same and the had resident himself to travel by easy stages. So much was the resoluent preacher imposed upon, that he allowed himse to preach in his publit, each of the same and the product of the himself to travel by easy stages. So much was the resident preacher imposed upon, that he allowed himse to preach in his publit, each of the public her friends advised her to reduce up it is a subject, the himself and the had reduced him path to the his pre-industry which he friends advised

At a weeting of the members of the American party, held at Jefferson Gry on the 10th of December, A B. 1555, the uncersigned were appeliated a committee, sharged with the duty of addressing the people of the State of Rissouri with regard to the putneiples, the aims, and the duties of the duty of addressing the people of the State of Rissouri with regard to the putneiples, the aims, and the duties of the duty of the putneiples, the aims, and the duties of the coury official stations as members of the General Aismembly, to take step, prior to State elections, for organizing their respective parties.

At a time when other political organizations seem to be crumbling away—divided into factions, and striving with diminished numbers to save the spoils of power—lisems peculiarly proper that some movement should be made by those representatives of the people who are connected with the American party, and some assumance of the people who are connected with the American party, and some assumance to extreme and efforts, and its success the great end they have in view. It seems proper, also, from the fact that, while, during its earlier struggles, a wise policy suggested that the movements of the party should be guarded by strict secreey, to prevent untriandly interference and the combination of adverse elements with corrupt and recliess parties, such power has now been attended to the combination of adverse elements with corrupt and reclies parties, such power has now been attended to the combination of adverse elements with corrupt and reclies a partie, such power has now been attended to the combination of adverse clements with corrupt and reclies parties, such power has now been attended to the combination of adverse clements with corrupt and reclies and the combination of adverse clements with corrupt and reclies and the combination of adverse clements with corrupt and reclies and the combination of adverse clements with corrupt and the combination of the party had described in the party had described in the party had

feet protection, without seeking to administer the government to its destruction.

It does not seek to deprive any class of our citizens of the protection of the laws; on the contrary, it plages its strong arm to secure to, and it necessary, to defend for, the acopted as well as the native citizen, the enjoyment of every right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. But it does claim the right, as the exclusive privilege of native Americans, to control the government and its administration.

Remembering the lessons taught by those who framed our constitution, touching the absolute necessity of an entire separation of Church and State; assured that such a union would be fatal to the liberties of the people; appealing to the unvarying testimony of history to show that ecclesiastical despotism, while it is most insidious in the advances to power, is of all others the most intolera-

it demands the absolute divorce of the civil and ecclesiastical elements, and will guard slike with jealous care
against any infringement of individual right, and any
encroachment upon the civil by the ecclesiastical authority.

Contrasting the earlier with the present days of the
government, the pure and stern virtues of those who
constructed and first administered it, with the prevailing
impority and corruption of those who now, in many cause,
attain high places and direct public sectiment; the modest merit of those days, which, with a just sense of its
responsibility, declined, rather than sought office,
with the raging lust for place and power which now
characterises all classes and all sections of the country,
and penetrated with the conviction that the changes enhibited by the contrast lead to no good, but only evil resalt—the American party seeks to restore the pure
days of the requiblic, to elevate again the standard of
public virtue, and to draw from the ranks of the people,
rather than from those of the politicians, the guardians
of their public honors and public trusts.

Lirectly connecting itself with what has gone before, an
other topic is suggrested. Mindiol of the fact that freedom
cannot long prevail where virtue and a sound morality cannot
obtain in any community from which the Bible is exclusted—the American party declares it to be the curnerstone en which rest all our liberties—without which they
would fall an easy prey, if not to foreign foes, to internal
vices. For these reasons, the American party will resist
any and all attempts, wherever or by whomsoever made,
to deny its full and free use to the people at their homes,
or to their children in the public schools, since from it
they derive the first, best and most durable lessons of
virtue, morality and freedom.

Believing that the continued union of these States is to
us the only secrety of the stream of the country lead inevitably to the destruction of that
fraternal regard which must exist to secure the perpetuivice, the

ful, full and impartial administration of all laws; to preserve inviolate the constitution, under whose mild, yet firm, away all may find exact justice and perfect security.

These—and such as these—are the principies, and such the purposes of the party, on whose behalf we address you. Elsewhere they are found more fully stated. These are the great central and cardinal points, from which necessarily flow all the rest. Under their away—with the good blessing of God—we believe the Union will be saved from all surrounding perils, and the power of wicked passions, bad men and corrupt parties will be destroyed. If they fail, we verily believe great dangers threaten us, which may not be averted.

Many thousands of freemen in this great commonwealth, abandoning old party connections, have caperity exploraced the principles of the American party; and its numbers are swellen daily, in spite of fierce demandation, litter detraction and desperate misrepresentation of its principles and aims. Springing into life but a few months ago, it now fils the land; counting its advocates by thousands in every quarter of the country, sustained and defended by the best, the purest and the ablest of our public men; controlling already several of the States of the Union; largely represented in the national councils, and striding forward with rapid steps to complete control.

We invite the co-operation of all good men—of all conservative men—of all who love the free institutions under which we live, and who does the free institutions and perpetuate them. We ask all such to consider calmiy and decide fairly upon the principles upon which this party priceeds; to abandon their former political connections, and to jom us, not in a crusade of proscription against any creed or class, but in a movement which has for its sole and honorable object the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the constitution and the security of our institutions.

The American movement, which, when first inaugurated weapt for the country, overwhelming all opp

try was not known and approved; and refreshed and invigorated constantly by large accessions from the true men of the land—the American party has now before it only victory. Farmest and united efforts alone a c wanting to secure it.

It is not the province of the undersigned in dispharging the duty assigned them, to recommend any plan of action or organization for the elections of the next cummer and fall. This duty will be performed by the State and cubordinate councils in the mode established by the party. They desire only to commend to the candid and careful consideration of their countrymen the principles of the American party, and to invite the co-operation of all who sympathies with them. In the absence of any public organized action by the members of the American party, who are members of the Fighteenth General Assembly, they desire to his the masses of that party throughout the State to be of good cheer. The heart of the people is with us, the press, with its great power, will aid us; our cause is just; and an expect, vig your, manly effort alone is necessary to secure complete success, in the enactment of wise and just laws, and the

throughout the count, the press, with the people is with us, the press, with the people is with us, the press, with the people is one of the people is necessary to secure complete success, in the enactment of wise and just laws, and the establishment of sound and pure principles for their administration.

S. M. BRECK INRIDGE, of St. Louis county.
WILLIAM NEWLAND, of Ralls
W. A. CUNNINGHAM, of Buchanau
1 HOMAS J. C. FAGE, of Pike
F. W. HICKOX, of Monitesu
JAMES S. RAINS, of Jasper
JBFERSON CITY, Dec. 10, 1865.

The Puritans.

FIFTIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

On Friday evening "the New England Society in the city of New York" celebrated the two hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Ply-mouth, (being the semi-centennial anniversary of the So-

The President of the Society, Simeon Draper, Esq., oc-cupied the chair.

The first in the order of exercises was a voluntary on the organ, which was to lowed by a chorus.

The Rev. Dr. Dk Wirr then offered up a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace, which was succeeded by a quar-tette—the poetry by Geo. P. Morris, and the music by Mendelssohn.

Memolassohn.

The President then introduced the orator of the evening, Dr. Ourvin W. Hotzus, who spoke substantially to the following effect—He observed that they hat mingled the following effect—He observed that they hat mingled of family pride, to celebrate the feast of their Pasavove. At such a time, how weicome was the cloquence which illuminated and emblasoned the chronicies of the part at such a time, how weicome was the cloquence which that years are not not consider, and they would readily not expect him to hold out long upon a subject which had been rounded and rounded little the publishes that stream the such as the consideration of the had been tools they are the subject to th

The Turf.

ROUTH CANOLINA

Collembia, Dec. 14.—Club pure, \$100, mile heats, best three in five.

Calvin Green entered ch. f. Linda, by Belsharzar, dam by Glencoe, 3 years old.

1. R. Goldsby entered ch. g., by Rough and Ready, dam by Belsharzar, years od.

2. 2. 1 inne. 15234—15344—15345.

Second Race—Colt stake, \$100 subscription, \$100, \$100 added by the club, two mile heats.

Themas Puryear named b. c. Moidon, by Yorkville, dam Fleayune.

John Campsell named ch. f. Lama Spillman, by Wagner, dam Glovens.

John Dampsell named b. C. Garolina, by Begens, dam by mp. Platterer.

John D. Hopkins named b. g., by Sovereige, dam Finders.

John D. Hopkins named b. c., by Wagner, dam Prims Donns.

T. B. Goldsby named b. e., by Reugh and Ready, dam by imp. Glencoe.

T. B. Goldsby named b. e., by Ragner, out of rally Bertrand.

Time, 350—34154.

A few days since, as Mr. Frederisk couch, a wealthy and intelligent farmer, in Northeast, Duchess county, N. Y., was sawing wood at his door, with a circular saw, run by horse pawer, the saw exploded, and a piece about in inches square struck him in the heaf, passing surfacely through to the phip, hilling him almost leatently.

United States. District Court.

District No. And Plates.—The said was prompted to the bank. Win. 6. Javen, owned by the illustion, from San Francisco to this port, and delivered here to the respectant in October, 1884. The respondent set up as prot was damaged by fault of the ship, and then freign was to be paid on part by weignt and not by measurement. By the Court.—The defendant is responsible for the liberature of the court of the defendant is responsible for the liberature of the court of the defendant is responsible for the liberature of the court of the defendant is responsible for the liberature of the court of the

reasonable diligence. Decree, therefore, for the librilants, with a reference to compate the damage. On the research evidence evidence can be given whether the loss of the vessel neight have been avoided by proper efforts on the part of her crew.

Olfour A. Woldburn, Jr., d. al. es. the sizuabost C. Dureste.—This suit was brought to receiver the damages occasioned to the schooner alexander M., by a collision with the steambost in the East river. The schooner was going down the river closs hauled on her starboard tack, running S. W. The steambost had just made fast to a brig to tow her, and was heading S. E. and working her engine backwards. The fact in dispute was whether the tag was stationary or backing across the track of the schooner. Both by the Court—That, on the evidence, the steambost was not backing, and the librilant has taked to show that the fault of the collision by with her. Librel dismarced with costs.

The United States at Hester Wilson, John Burns and Jans. Owen.—This was a motion in arrest of judgment. The defendants were part of the crew of the ship Carolus Magnus, and were insisted, under the act (4 state, at large, 77 sec. 2), for endeavoring to make a revolt, ried, de., on board. The jury found them not guilty on all the counts in the indictment which charged them with making a riod" on board. Held by the Court—That the roll-index prince is revold them with "making a riod" on board. Held by the Court—That the misching a riod" on board. Held by the Court—That the misching a riod on the second prince of the provisions, deals clearly with the initiation of the crime of mutiny; and the school section, in all but one of its provisions, deals clearly with the initiation of the crime of mutiny; and the efforts and purposes of a crew to make a revolt, that the "making a root" on shiphorn to make a revolt of the pure and purposes of a crew to make a mutiny; that it would not be in consonance with the usual method of endading the purish.

The Could States and the State tribunds, alike in all essenti

The fashionable ladies of St. Louis me areenic in order to give tone and permanency to their complexions. Two of them during the past week, are said to have died in consequence of taking an overfeee. Chalk is certainly a pair of taking an overfeee.

VERA CHUZ, Dec. 8, 1866.

dare to go in and takes hand, and these "Excelencies" are actually going begging. Where's Coloosel Walker & Co. 7.

Don Jose M. Duran. Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, lately appointed Consul General to the United States, has been lowered just a peg, and now is appointed Consul to New York; and Commodors Riband, lately appointed Comman; ing General of Marina to the Pacific coast. goes to New Octeans as Consul General. Lieutenant Colonel Fon Manuel Robies y Pesuela is appointed officially Minister to Uncle San. But will any of these go? Not a step. They know the present state of things cannot last, and so they are styping here to be in at the death. Resides, Robies is the known candidate of the conservative party for the Presidency, and he don't want to be thrown overboard.

The papers of Mexico—the Monitor and Sigio XIX—are filled with lists of new appointments and removals of Santanistas from office. Any one to read these papers would suppose, from the praises they give the new uncombants, that the country is safe. How this magnantmous nation allowed these persons to stay at home as long is the wonder, but revenue,

Associations and robberies are the order of the day, and instead of using the military to put a stop to it, Boa liego Alvarez, a son of the President and Governor of the district, has entered into a war with the newspapers, as to whether the pintos or the leptons are the assatiants, meanwhile the fun goes on, and decent people can't star to whether the pintos or the leptons are the assatiants, meanwhile the fun goes on, and decent people can't star yound in the district, has entered into a war with the newspapers, as to whether the pintos or the leptons are the assatiants, meanwhile the fun goes on, and decent people can't star yound in the district, has entered into a war with the newspapers, as to whether the pintos or the leptons are the assatiants, meanwhile the fun goes on, and decent people can't star yound is now travelling round to the effect that news has this moment come in that Alvares h

that a nort of temporary reconcilisation has been patched up; that the ministers are to relain their places, with the exception of Prieto, who is to be dismissed. Arrivals the portfello of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This revenuping process will not long keep the Calimet together. The pures and modernios are ripe for the stranging process will not long keep the Calimet together. The pures and modernios are ripe for the stranging process will not long keep the Calimet together. The pures and modernios are ripe for the stranging as Alvarea continues President, and resides in Merico, the pures will retain the ascendary; but the suffers territally from the climate, and is unused to the splender territally from the climate, and is unused to the splender territally from the climate, and is unused to the splender territally from the climate, and the will follow them seed long. Yesterday the President to our order an assembling of thirty promitted to them the three following questions—though from an in the Presidency or rengs officer La order to the threat pury the almost unustinous regig was that always should continue in office, his occupancy of the highest station in the republic worder, which would an attending the way under the excitament of an excitation to the present composition of his Cabinet.

But in optic of this decision, I still believe that Alvares will shortly heave Mexico, and should he do so. Continued the continue of the continue of sentiment adverse to his poincy, and to the present composition of his Cabinet.

But in optic of this decision, I still believe that Alvares will shortly heave Mexico, and should he do so. Continued the continued of the ministry, but with a fail determination, after using this development of the Cultural part of the decision, is all believe that Alvares will shortly heave the many of the ministry distribution of the ministry, but with a fail determination, after using him for their purpose, to oppose, and if possibly over three him of the process of the ministry of the c